Number 371

THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

September 28, 1793.

SATURDAY, September 28, 1793.

THOSE perſons who have ſubſcribed to form a TROOP OF HORSE for the county of Allegheny, and all others who may wiſh to join the ſaid troop, are deſired to attend at M'MASTERS's tavern in PITT, at 12 o'clock, on the 1ſt Monday in October next, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a UNIFORM, and to adopt ſome plan to procure ACCOUTREMENTS.

E. DENNY, *Captain.*

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Diſtillery.

THESE works are conſtructed and finiſhed in the beſt manner. The mill runs two pair of ſtones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a ſaw mill, all under cover of one roof—is ſituated ten miles from Pittſburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of ſuperfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the dryeſt ſummer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the ſevereſt winter effect her.

The diſtillery is ſituated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing ſtream of excellent water, containing two ſtills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The houſe is 28 feet ſquare, and is ſtrongly built, and conveniently conſtructed. The ſtills and veſſels are new, and the ſituation of the works handſome, and without a rival in the weſtern country.

The judicious will no ſooner view the premiſes than ſee the advantages. A ſmall ſum of money is wanted; therefore, any perſon that can command a few hundred pounds, may ſoon be put in the receipt of ſome hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premiſes. Candor, he flatters himſelf, is his characteriſtick, therefore, applicants may be aſſured of leaſt of *a fair ſtate of facts, and plain dealing.*

Apply to the ſubſcriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers
creek, Sept. 9, 1793.

COMMITTED to the jail of Allegheny county, on the 5th inſt. a Negro Man, who calls himſelf *Abraham*, and ſays he belongs to Mr. Samuel Hughes, of Baltimore county, Maryland—He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout made, and wants ſome of his fore teeth, and ſays it is 6 years ſince he ranaway. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. ROBERTSON, Jailor.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 20, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living oppoſite the mouth of Turtle creek, on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela, about the latter end of July laſt, a bright bay Horſe, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, about 13 hands high, 10 years old. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM GIFFIN.

September 14, 1793.

*** The Printing Office and Poſt Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 20, 1793.

The Laſt Notice.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to call and pay off their reſpective accounts in three weeks from this date, or make ſuch arrangements as will be ſatisfactory, otherwiſe he ſhall be under the neceſſity of taking ſuch meaſures as will be very diſagreeable to himſelf, and more ſo to thoſe who do not comply with this friendly notice.

He has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately, two rooms in the houſe in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a ſtore, the ſituation being ſo well known that it would be unneceſſary to point out the advantages to a perſon in the mercantile line, as it will ſuit no other perſon ſo advantageouſly.

J. TANNEHILL,
Water ſtreet, two doors from
the corner of Market ſtreet.

September 13, 1793.

LOTS in the town of Pittſburgh for ſale.

THE following lots will be ſold at public ſale (if not ſold before at private ſale) at the houſe of Capt. John M'Maſters, on Saturday the 2d day of November next, the ſale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four lots betwixt 2d and 3d ſtreets, from Grant ſtreet, No. 297, 298, 299, and 300. Four lots betwixt 3d and 4th ſtreets, from Grant ſtreet, No. 301, 302, 303, and 304. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet, Diamond alley, and Grant ſtreet, No. 271. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet and Diamond alley, No. 380. One lot betwixt 3d and 4th ſtreets and Cherry alley, No. 305. One lot betwixt 5th ſtreet and Virgin alley, No. 415. One lot betwixt 4th ſtreet and Liberty ſtreet, a large Diamond lot, No. 338.

Propoſals will be received before the day of ſale by Col. Wm. Semple, at his ſtore in 2d ſtreet (in the ſtone houſe) and if ſold at public ſale, the terms will be made known before the ſale begins.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 2, 1793.

STRAYED or ſtolen the 26th July from the ſubſcriber living on Montour's run, Moon townſhip, Alleghany county, a bright bay HORSE, riſing 9 years old, ſome white hairs on his forehead, and ſome wind galls above his paſtor joints on his fore legs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or to JACOB BAUSMAN's at Pittſburg, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, and Twenty Dollars for the Thief, when convicted.

JOHN MULHALL.

September 7, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO the delinquent Collectors of Taxes for the County of Allegheny—That unleſs they ſettle and pay off their reſpective duplicates within one month from this date, they will be proceeded againſt according to law, as no longer indulgence can be expected from

JAMES HORNER, Treaſurer of Allegheny County.

Pittſburgh, 13th Sept. 1793.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be ſold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 28th inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of EDWARD WARD, *deceaſed, at the Lower Ferry, on the Monongahela, oppoſite Pittſburgh, ſundry houſehold furniture, &c. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving ſecurity. Sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.*

September 27, 1793.

THE Members of the Frederick Town Library Company, are deſired to attend at the Library Room on the 5th day of next month, at two o'clock, P. M. in order to elect officers, agreeable to the Conſtitution of the company.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

September 14, 1793.

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Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS.

GENERAL CUSTINE *to the National Convention.*

" CAMBRAY, July 2.

" I announce to you with pleaſure, that the troops of the Republic have been attacked in various advanced poſts, but the French ſoldiers have repulſed with great loſs the Janiſſaries of the united deſpots at Pont a Marc. The action was very briſk; the enemy arrived with the confidence of certain victory; after a long and briſk action they were obliged to abandon their enterprize, and retreated very much hurt; we have loſt little; the communication of Liſle with Douay by Pont a Marc has been preſerved. Pontarache has been attacked, as well as the Abbey of Flins; but at every poſt the enemy had no advantage; they were forced to retreat after a ſevere conflict, and without having made us loſe ground, in ſpite of their great ſuperiority of men and artillery. Under the reign of liberty, if we can obtain a military organization which can promiſe us a happy diſcipline, the diſtinctive characteriſtics of the military of a flouriſhing Republic, our ſucceſs will be enſured, and ſoon Kings and their vile courtiers will be forced to renounce their inſolent pretentions of giving laws to a nation which has taught all people to know their rights and their powers. Believe, Citizen Preſident, in my entire devotion to the intereſts of the Republic.

(Signed) CUSTINE."

LONDON, June 21.

General Valence, by the interceſſion of friends, has obtained leave to remain in this country. Dumourier, it is ſaid, is going to America, but that, we ſhould imagine, is too quiet and too honeſt a country, for ſuch a man to find himſelf at his eaſe in it.

July 27. Prince Erneſt had lately a very narrow eſcape before Valenciennes. A cannon ball had paſſed ſo near as to kill a grenadier in the file behind him.

General Dampierre's Monument in the camp of Famars is not yet deſtroyed; on the contrary, a ſentinel has been placed over it, to protect it.

A courier, who arrived lately from Vienna, brings intelligence that the Emperor is very ill with a ſpitting of blood.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION

Completed June 26.

By this Conſtitution, France is a Republic, one and indiviſible.

Divided into departments, diſtricts, and commons, for adminiſtration.

Equality of citizens.

Population the baſis of repreſentation.

One repreſentative to be ſent to the legiſlative body for every 50,000 ſouls, which, as they eſtimate their population at 25,000,000, will make the legiſlative body to conſiſt of 500 members.

The repreſentatives not to be elected as before, by ſo many for each department; but each ſection containing 50,000 ſouls to elect one repreſentative by a majority in the Primary Aſſemblies.

In each department, electors to be choſen, in the proportion of one elector to two hundred citizens—theſe electors to nominate for the executive council, and to chuſe the adminiſtrative and judicial bodies for the departments, diſtricts, and commons.

Elections to be annual; the primary aſſemblies to meet of right on the 1ſt of May.

The executive council to conſiſt of twenty four members; one half to go out by rotation annually; the electoral aſſembly of each department to nominate one candidate; the legiſlative aſſembly to elect from this liſt; and the election by this aſſembly to be made in the laſt month of each ſeſſion.

To protect citizens againſt the oppreſſion of the executive council and the legiſlative body, a grand jury, to conſiſt of one member for each department, choſen by the primary aſſemblies—which jury is not to acquit or condemn, but to annul proceedings contrary to law.

In this code, both the expreſſion and the idea of toleration are carefully avoided; becauſe, as was argued in debate, freedom of conſcience and of worſhip is included in the fundamental principle of liberty and equality; and to inſert a declaration would only give room for cavil, and weaken the right.

Projected Partition of France.

Alſace and Lorrain, to the elector Palatine, in the place of Bavaria annexed to the domains of the houſe of Auſtria; Artois and part of Picardy and Champagne, to the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel; Normandy and Brittany, together with Maine and Anjou, to the duke of York; Burgundy and Franche Comte, which latter joins the king of Pruſſia's principality of Neufchatel, are to go to that monarch; the principality of Orange is to be reſtored to the houſe of that name; as well as Avignon to the Pope. The King of Sardinia is to have Provence, and the King of Spain Gaſcony and Rouſſillon, which formerly belonged to him. France will be no longer a maritime power, being entirely cut out from the ocean by this curtailment. Her foreign poſſeſſions are to go to the Engliſh and Dutch. The ancient government, under a Bourbon Prince, will be eſtabliſhed on the pitiful remnant.

* * *

American Affairs.

SALEM, September 5.

A veſſel from Oſtend is juſt arrived, after 55 days paſſage, commanded by captain Stone. He confirms the accounts by former arrivals from Europe of the dull movements of the combined armies—who had not, nor was it probable they would, make the leaſt impreſſion unfavorable to the cauſe of France and of liberty. A few days before captain Stone ſailed, all the Dutch troops who were encamped about 15 miles from Oſtend, fled into the town, panic ſtruck, on alarm that the troops of the republic were marching againſt them, who are in great force near that place—this circumſtance will give an idea of the impreſſion which the French ſoldiers make upon their enemies. The inhabitants of Oſtend were under fearful apprehenſions of the French attacking it, which is conſidered as a very probable event, as the Engliſh have great quantities of hay and other ſtores, and a vaſt deal of property there.

Captain Stone was in company with an Engliſh colonel at Oſtend, who ſpoke very faintly of their proſpects at Valenciennes: there are 80,000 men attacking it (who were then many of them ſeverely attacked by the dyſentry) among which are the Engliſh troops. It is bravely defended by 10,000 French, who are aſſiſted by the inhabitants: They have ſix months proviſions in the town, and are determined to defend it to the laſt extremity. The duke of York, (who nominally commands) ſent in four times, demanding a ſurrender—the laſt time the commandant informed him, that if he was impertinent enough to repeat his meſſage, he would hang the meſſenger upon the ramparts. It was reported, and afterwards contradicted, that the houſes in Valenciennes were principally deſtroyed.

When captain Stone was at Morlaix (in June) there were 15 rich prizes ſent in by the French cruiſers—one of them a large ſhip from Botany, with two thouſand bales of cotton on board. The citizens of Morlaix were in excellent ſpirits, confident of the ſpeedy ſucceſs of the armies of liberty over the combination of deſpotiſm.—Proviſions there were cheap, plenty and good. Before he left Morlaix ſeven gun-boats well armed and equipped, ſailed on a ſecret expedition.

SAVANNAH, Auguſt 22.

The Creeks keep up the old cuſtom of pilfering on the frontiers. In the night of the 8th inſtant, a party, ſaid to belong to the Euchee town, attempted to ſteal ſome horſes from captain Williams's ſtation at St. Savilla. That vigilant officer was prepared for them, and one of the Indians muſt have dearly paid for his temerity; he was ſeen to fall, and in the place where he fell near a pint of blood was found, with his bag of paint, ſcalping knife, and other war implements. The fellow, however, whether killed or wounded, was borne off by his companions.

BOSTON, Auguſt 5.

A gentleman well known in this town and in Salem, and who arrived yeſterday from the latter place, informs us, that he had converſed with the Captain of the ſhip, which arrived there on Tueſday laſt, in 50 days from Nantz, who told him, that he was an eye witneſs of the action of the 29th of June, between the patriots and inſurgents—that it was reported, there were 35,000 of the inſurgenss embodied, with an intention of attacking Nantz; that the patriots being appriſed of it made a ſally upon, routed, and defeated the whole body, leaving near 15,000 dead; that the inſurrection was entirely at an end; and that the patriots were determined on eſtabliſhing a conſtitution, without the interference of any power on earth; that the patriotic females of Nantz, were ſpiritedly employed, previouſly to the action, in preparing lint and proviſions, to aid in cruſhing the rebellion; that Valenciennes and Conde* were not taken, and no danger apprehended from the combined forces; in ſhort, that the affairs of France wore a more pleaſing aſpect, than at any time ſince their revolution; and that it was believed at Nantz, that the Britiſh cabinet were the principal fomenters of all their internal commotions.

After the action of the 29th of June, the patriots, it is ſaid, examined the dead bodies, in order to find the prieſts and nobility, who were the principal leaders in all their internal difficulties, but being diſguiſed in the habits of peaſants, they could only diſcover them by the ſoftneſs of their hands and the *petit maitre* effeminancy of their perſons; there were many of thoſe gentry, however, found among them.

Our readers will naturally remark, that the firſt rumours of a battle are unavoidably exaggerated both as to the numbers engaged, and the loſs ſuſtained. This, however, we may preſume is certain, that thoſe deluded inſurgents will not be able to ſupport an army, after ſuch an entire defeat.

* Conde has certainly fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians ſince the date of this account.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

The King of Spain is now raiſing a new regiment of life guards, all conſiſting of South American Noblemen.

YORK, (Penn.) Sept. 11.

We learn that the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, eſquire, Preſident of the courts of common pleas of Weſt Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, and Dauphin counties, died on Monday laſt, at his ſeat, near Wright's ferry, on the Suſquehannah.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.

By letters received in town from Madrid, dated the 11th July, it appears that Bellegrade ſurrendered to the Spaniards on the 24th of June, and that Nice was evacuated by the French, upon the approach of the Spaniſh fleet, with great loſs.

The Spaniſh fleet of 30 men of war was joined by the Britiſh of 27 ſail of the line in the Mediteranean.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 6.

"I was yeſterday on board the Concord and the Jupiter, the latter now commanded by captain Bompard, who has nearly 600 men on board, and expects in about eight days to be ready for any ſervice.—He took with him 310 of his old crew; he has 100 of the Jupiter's former hands, he has received 100 from the Concord yeſterday, and 60 from the Normande. Two of his lieutenants are promoted, viz. Lieutenant Byeman to command the Liverpool letter of marque, mounting 16 guns, captured laſt Sunday, and ſent in here—and Lieutenant Connel to command the Little Cornelia."

Sept. 12. Burlington, we underſtand from undoubted authority is in a degree infected with the diſorder that has made ſo much havoc in this city.

Princeton it is alſo ſaid is not free from it.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore.

"We hear that a veſſel from Bourdeaux arrived at Alexandria, brings the moſt ſatisfactory news from France. A perfect tranquility reigned over the whole of the republic; the new conſtitution had been accepted with a general applauſe.

The combined armies far from being ſucceſsful were effectually checked, and in many places routed.

The privateers kept the country in a great plenty of ſuch produce as would ſcarcely be yielded from her diſtreſſed colonies, and every day ſaw the prizes crouding into the ports.

Another veſſel from Havre de Grace and another one from Nantz, are entering this bay and will undoubtedly confirm theſe reports.

In the ſeſſion of the National Convention on the 4th of June, "a band of black people of both ſexes, amidſt the ſound of martial muſic and eſcorted by a vaſt croud of Pariſians, came into the hall, to return thanks to the legiſlators, for having raiſed them to the rank of MEN. The preſident gave the fraternal kiſs to an old negreſs, 114 years of age, and mother to 11 children. After which ſhe was reſpectfully conducted to an arm chair, and ſeated at the right hand of the preſident, amidſt the loudeſt burſts of applauſe."

The ſhip Active, Capt. Seaman, arrived aa New-York, on Wedneſday laſt in ſix weeks from Liverpool. She brings no later intelligence than by former arrivals. Five and forty paſſengers came in the Active.

The mayor of the city of New-York has requeſted of the practiſing phyſicians there, to leave at his office the names of all ſuch perſons as have arrived, or ſhall arrive from Philadelphia, or any other place, that may be ſick, and under their care, with their place of reſidence, in order that ſuch as are infected with the yellow fever may be removed out of the city.

By the ſhip Alexander, Woodward, from Killybegs, arrived laſt Saturday in 42 days, there are letters received in this city which mention great diſcontents prevailing among the people in the weſt and north of Ireland—ſome blood has been ſpilled at Sligo, the regular troops are ordered from the northern extremities of the iſland, to Belfaſt—the volunteers will not lay down their arms, and ſhould the French make a landing near Sligo it was the opinion of many, that the Roman Catholics and Preſbyterians would join them, ſo great is the abhorrence of the people to corrupt meaſures of government, particularly the Roman Catholics who feel themſelves impoſed on by the pretended relief offered them in the late laws.

From St. John's, (Porto Rico) Aug. 13.

"A French ſchooner of 18 guns, and a ſloop of 14 have entered a ſmall port, the weſt end of Porto Rico and took out 17 ſail of Spaniſh veſſels, and afterwards demanded and obtained a ranſom from the town of 14000 dollars. Theſe two veſſels then ſailed round the ſouth and eaſt ſide and picked up all the veſſels they could find."

Governor Moultrie, of South Carolina, has iſſued a proclamation, dated Auguſt 22, prohibiting in the ſtricteſt manner, the pilots of that port, from bringing up any veſſels from the Weſt India iſlands nearer than Fort Johnſon; till they have undergone an examination by the health officers and phyſicians of the port. The ſame injunctions is laid on the pilots of the neighbouring ports of George town and Beaufort.

We learn that the empreſs of Ruſſia has carried her inveteracy againſt the French ſo far, as to forbid veſſels bringing any French produce whatever into her dominions.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1793, to a friend here.

"In ſuch eſteem is Charles Fox held for his patriotic ſervices, that the moſt generous ſubſcription ever made for any man took place on laſt week at the London tavern, in order to relieve him in his preſent embarraſſed ſtate of financies, and, at the ſame time the greateſt delicacy uſed, that he might not be hurt in his feelings on the occaſion. Some ſubſcribed [illegible] none leſs than 100l. by [illegible] debts were honorably diſcharged, an annuity of 3,000l. per [illegible] chaſed for him, and a preſent [illegible] him of 20,000l. to begin the [illegible] anew. A clear proof that no [illegible] is ſo generous in rewarding true [illegible] as the Britiſh nation.'

We learn that the prevailing fever has found one or two victims in Germantown. It has ſpread throughout our city but is become leſs fatal, probably becauſe our phyſicians have acquired ſome knowledge of the beſt mode of treating it; but if fear continues to drive our inhabitants into the country thoſe who are attacked may ſuffer for want of proper care and attention. Thoſe however who are inclined to fly ſhould alſo conſider, that ſhould they carry the infection with them and fall ſick in the country, their ſituation will be more forlorn and the malady more dangerous, than if properly attended by ſkilful phyſicians and careful nurſes in the city.

DR. RUSH'S DIRECTIONS,

For Curing and Preventing the

YELLOW FEVER.

AS ſoon as you are affected, (whether by *night* or day) with a pain in the head or back, ſickneſs at ſtomach, chills or fever—more eſpecially if thoſe ſymptoms be accompanied by a redneſs or faint yellow in the eyes, and dull or ſhooting pains about the region of the liver, take one of the powders* in a little ſugar and water, every ſix hours, until they produce four or five large evacuations from the bowels—drink plentifully gruel, or barley water, or chicken water, or any other mild drink that is agreeable, to aſſiſt the operation of the phyſic. It will be proper to lie in bed while the medicine is operating, by which means a plentiful ſweat will be more eaſily brought on. After the bowels are *thoroughly* cleanſed, if the pulſe be full or tenſe, 8 or 10 ounces of blood ſhould be taken from the arm, and more, if the tenſion or fulneſs of the pulſe ſhould continue. Balm tea, toaſt and water, lemonade, tamarind water, weak camomile tea, or barley water, ſhould be drank during this ſtate of the diſorder—and the bowels ſhould be kept conſtantly open, either by another powder, or by ſmall doſes of cremor tartar, or cooling ſalts, or by common opening clyſters; but if the pulſe ſhould become weak and low after the bowels are cleanſed, infuſions of camomile and ſnake root in water, elixir of vitrol and laudanúm, alſo wine and water, or wine, punch, and porter ſhould be given, and the bark either in infuſion in water or in ſubſtance, may be adminiſtered in the intermiſſion of the fever. Bliſters may likewiſe be applied to the ſides, neck, or head in this ſtate of the diſorder, and the lower limbs may be wrapped up in flannels wetted in hot vinegar or water. The food ſhall conſiſt of gruel, ſago, panads, tapioca, tea, coffee, weak chocolate, wine whey, chicken broth, and the white meats, according to the weak or active ſtate of the ſyſtem. The fruits of the ſeaſon may be eaten with advantage at all times.

Freſh air ſhould be admitted into the room in all caſes, and *cool* air when the pulſe is full and tenſe.—The floor ſhould be ſprinkled now and then with vinegar—and the diſcharges from the body be removed as ſpeedily as poſſible.

The beſt preventatives of the diſorder, are a temperate diet, conſiſting chiefly of vegetables, great moderation in the exerciſes of the body and mind, warm cloathing, cleanlineſs and a gently open ſtate of the bowels.

B. R.

* Each powder conſiſting of ten grains of calomel, and fifteen grains of jalap, for an adult.

By late accounts from the Eaſt-Indies we hear, that all the Indian princes are again about to join Tippoo Saib, in a combination againſt the Britiſh force in that part of the world.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 28.

Agreeable to a law of this ſtate, paſſed on the 22d day of March, 1793, the inhabitants of Mifflin townſhip, and part of St. Clair townſhip, in the county of Allegheny, comprehended within the following boundaries, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Beck's run, on the Monongahela river; thence up ſaid river to James Perry's ferry; thence by Waſhington county line to Chartiers creek; thence down ſaid creek to the houſe of John Bell; thence, in a direct line, by the houſe of Nicholas Bauſman, to the place of beginning; ſhall, from and after the paſſing of this act, be erected into a ſeparate election diſtrict in the county aforeſaid, called the fifth diſtrict in ſaid county; and the freemen of the ſaid fifth diſtrict, hereby erected, ſhall hold their annual elections at the houſe lately occupied by John Reed, ſtonemaſon, in Mifflin townſhip, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air.
GRAY.

MANY are the arts, by which men ſeek to arrive at fame, in the time in which they live, and to have their names handed down with praiſe to thoſe that are to live after them. Unfortunately it ſometimes happens, that from the differing taſte of their contemporaries, their labours are refuſed that applauſe, which the pains they may have taken to acquire it, might deſerve; and from changes in the prevailing taſte of the age, a man famous, in his life, may be forgotten by poſterity, or remembered only as an object of ridicule. Many an auther has iſſued to the world the fruit of his brain, with the trembling hope, and fond partiality of a parent, and received the mortification of ſeeing his book lie unnoticed in the ſhelves of the ſhop. The days of magick and aſtrology are now paſt. The volumes containing the ſacred myſteries of theſe ſciences once ſo courted are hardly named, or named only with mockery; and their authors are numbered with the madmen of a diſtant age.

The fate of thoſe men will perhaps not be regretted; they have failed only in the exerciſe of faculties natural to man, and diſtinctive of his ſpecies. But there are men, who, either from a conciouſneſs that nature intended not to raiſe them above the level of animal life, dutifully confine themſelves within the bounds marked out by their Creator, or, from a commendable modeſty, ſhunning thoſe walks, in which they muſt ſtruggle for fame with their fellow men, check the aſpirations of pride, and limit their ambition to excellence only among beaſts. If to modeſt merit protection be due, what mind of any humanity will not ſupport ſo humble a hope, and preſerve the praiſe of induſtry ſo patient, ingenuity ſo dexterous, and vigour ſo firm.

Some have carried yet farther their humility of mind, and, if alive at all, content with a life differing little from vegetation, have ſtood thirty years on a pillar. Others more fickle and ſprightly in their temper, have excelled in buffoonery, and hardly been equalled by the grimace and antick geſtures of the age. And others, leſs ingenious indeed, but more fierce and hardy in their nature, have, like the tyger or the lion, reigned triumphant over the bodies of their fellows.

In a great city, like London, the memory of ſuch men has ſome chance to live. There ſtages are erected for their publick exhibition; admiſſion to ſight of their manœuvres is purchaſed at a high price; days are ſet apart, a long time before, for their publick exerciſe, and announced in the Gazettes; many and high wagers are laid on the ſucceſs of the combatants on either ſide, their victories are recounted and celebrated, and their defeats deplored in all the periodical papers of the day, and flow down the ſtream of time with the revolutions of empires and the progreſs of ſcience; and the labours of two men at a boxing match are not leſs attended, applauded, and recorded, than thoſe of two horſes at a raceing match on the turf; their names and hiſtory being preſerved and tranſmitted to poſterity, like the genealogy of an imported horſe, a Bullyrock, or a Hercules.

I regret that in a country town, merit of this kind muſt paſs without praiſe, for want of ſpectators and hiſtorians. In this very town, I have been witneſs to combats, which would have done honour to any ſtage in London, and indeed muſt have excelled any thing ever exhibited there, as they were free from any mixture of a mental or artificial nature, and, proceeding only from paſſion, had nothing in them that was not purely brutal. Why ſhould ſuch labour continue to be conſigned to oblivion? If we will not reſolve to erect a ſtage, where, and where only, all conteſts of this kind ſhall be publickly determined, at ſet times, we ought at leaſt to employ a regiſter of battles, to draw up and preſerve a regular account of them, for the inſpection of the curious in preſent and future times.

From a deſire to encourage, promote, and perpetuate modeſt merit, I have kept an exact journal of all the combats which have happened in this town, ſince its firſt ſettlement, noting minutely the circumſtances attending them, with their cauſes and events, interſperſed here and there with philoſophical remarks, practical obſervations, and hiſtorical anecdotes. This journal of mine has already ſwelled to the ſize of a large folio volume, and would before this time have ſeen the light, but for a ſuſpicion that the taſte of the world for feats of ſtrength is faſt changing, if not intirely altered, and that "alas! the days of chivalry are no more." This depravity of modern taſte ſhall not however diſcourage me from proceeding in my private labours on my journal, to record all future combats, as I have done the paſt, faithfully, impartially, and fully; as I yet entertain a hope that this my journal may one day be uſeful to ſupport or reſtore the decaying taſte for corporal exertions, and encourage the preſent and future practitioners to excellence in this their proper calling. I could name one gentleman, who, not leſs from the number of his battles, than the vigour of his arm, has acquired, and laudably continues to preſerve a well earned fame, that few tenants of the foreſt will dare to diſpute; but I forbear from an apprehenſion, that public notice might offend his modeſty, and reſtrain his future attempts to improvement; and alſo from a conſciouſneſs, that the ſhort limits of a newſpaper cannot do juſtice to his reputation. Contenting myſelf, therefore, at preſent, with thoſe few looſe obſervations on the ſyſtem in general, I defer, till the publication of my journal, all particular anecdotes; aſſuring him, and all men in this town of like modeſt merit, that, if any labours of my pen can beſtow immortality, not one of them ſhall ever be forgotten.

M I L O.

Waſhington, Sept. 20, 1793.

MONITOR.

ART thou a governor, a magiſtrate?—What is thy duty?—Be an honeſt man—be the arbiter of juſtice—be this thy creed; "*I ought to do unto others, as I would others ſhould do unto me.*" So ſhall thou be loved and eſteemed by thy ſubjects as a friend and guardian.

Art thou learned?—Then inſtruct thou the ignorant—and when thou has enlightenrd his mind, he ſhall behold thee with delight, and he will love thee.

Art thou ignorant?—Hearken to the inſtruction of the learned; So ſhalt thou acquire wiſdom, and happineſs.

Art thou a miniſter?—Conſider thy duty—conſider well the importance of thy charge! Conſider thy ſacred truſt! Do any of thy pariſhoners offend againſt thy God?—Watch over them, as the good ſhepherd over his ſheep—Go thou unto them, warn them of their danger—If any one offend thee—admoniſh thou him—tell him of his fault *between him and thee*—But if he be ſtubborn, and gainſay thy inſtruction, make of him a *public example* to warn others—When thou doeſt this with kindneſs, meekneſs, charity, and love, then thou ſhalt have peace of conſcience—So ſhalt thou be juſtified before God, by Chriſt Jeſus, who was meek and lowly—and who to the wicked told them of their ſins with candour, and reviled not the reviler.—But who, with a chriſtian love, meekneſs, condeſcenſion, charity, benevolence and humility, taught man to *love his neighbour as himſelf*—and left for his guide this moſt divine and excellent law, *Do unto every one as you would be done by.*—In this is contained enough to make this world a paradiſe, and mankind happy.

Art thou a pariſhoner?—Conſider the reſpect that is due to the miniſters of Jehovah—attend to their inſtructions—be devout—be ſerious—and ſtore their good precepts in thine heart.

Art thou a parent?—On thee dependeth much—the welfare of ſociety reſteth on thy inſtruction to thy offſpring—If thy ſon be prodigal, let thy wiſdom and example point out to him "*the better way.*"

Art thou a maſter?—Deal humanely towards thy ſervants, and they ſhall honour and eſteem thee.

Art thou a ſervant?—Be faithful to thy maſter—be honeſt—be induſtrious—ſo ſhall thy maſter regard thee, and render thy ſervitude eaſy.

Art thou a man?—Know then that thou art of the duſt—and as the dry clay thou ſhalt be blown away by the wind.

Whoſoever thou art—be aſſured that thou ſhall one day lie low in the duſt.

ANECDOTES.

A SCOTCH mechanic, deſirous of being more thoroughly initiated into the different branches of his buſineſs, travelled from his native country to the metropolis of England: where, being arrived, ſpent ſome time in viewing the city, its commerce, &c. Walking one day in the ſtreets of the city (peeping into the door of every ſhop as he paſſed, came at length to a Scrivener's Office, where, ſeeing only one man ſitting at a writing deſk, without the appearance of any kind of merchandiſe about him, the Scotchman's curioſity excited him to addreſs the ſcrivner in the following manner, "Friend," ſays the Scotchman (in his uſual, though very aukward way) "what have you for ſale here"?—"Blockheads (replies the ſcrivner) do you want to buy one?" "*No faith,*" anſwers the Scotchman, "*your ſale has been ſo rapid, that I ſee only a refuſe one remaining.*"—"If you want to purchaſe," ſays the ſcrivner," walk in, and I'll ſhow you two." "*I thank you,*" *ſays the* Scotchman, "*if the ſtock be like the ſample, I would not receive them both in a gift.*"

An Iriſhman being aſked the other day, the queſtion of the times, viz. whether he was an Ariſtocrat or a Republican, replied with warmth, "*Neither, by J——, ye might ha' known by my brogue that I was an* Iriſhman!"

A gentlemen ſome time ſince, riding into a village in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, was met, on his entrance, by an honeſt ſage inhabitant belonging to the ſame—and being in want of a juſtice of the Peace, made enquiry where one might be found? To which the ſage replied, "I do not know whether you will find one in town!" *No!* ſaid the gentleman, with aſtoniſhment.—No! ſaid the other; "*there are* SQUIRE's *enough, but no* JUSTICES!"

NOTICE is hereby given, for the laſt time, to all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of *David Duncan*, deceaſed, to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcribers by the 15th of October next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make payment, or their accounts will be ſued for.

GEORGE WALLACE,)
A. KIRKPATRICK,) *Executors.*
Pittſburgh, Sept. 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Bartholomew Garvey*, deceaſed, to attend at the houſe of John Findley on the 8th of October next, and ſettle their accounts, otherwiſe the law will be put in force againſt them, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them forward properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

JOHN FINDLEY,)
WM. WILLSON,) *Adminiſtrs.*
Sept. 25, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.

Huts in the environs of this city, now in many inſtances, command as high a rent as the beſt houſes in town. A ſmall tenement of two or three ſmall rooms, has let, within three miles of the city, at the rate of upwards of 300l. per annum.

Half of the citizens of Philadelphia, (near 30,000) have become inhabitants of the country; as for the federal government *it is neither here nor there.* Moſt public offices are ſhut.

The thinneſs in the population of the city will have a tendency to accelerate the return of ſalubrity. The ſcarcity of our markets is leſs felt, owing to that circumſtance.

The humanity of thoſe men who have voluntarily ſtepped forth to relieve the ſuffering poor in this time of general diſtreſs, can never be forgotten; their conduct is beyond the reach of encomium.

No circumſtance has added more diſtreſs to the preſent calamity, than the diſagreement of the phyſicians about the diſeaſe. They at firſt differed as to the mode of cure; but now it appears they do not agree, in determining what is, and what is not the *yellow fever.*

The Baltimore ſtages, during the continuance of the prevailing contagious diſorder, will effect a partial intercourſe with this city. They will come as uſual to this city; but only convey from the city letters and newſpapers, and way paſſengers are to be ſubject to the regulations of the committee of health of Baltimore town.

At a meeting of the citizens of New York, at the Tontine coffee houſe, the 13th of September, 1793; among other reſolutions adopted to prevent the introduction of infectious diſorders into the city, they have agreed to the following:

To check as much as poſſible the intercourſe by the ſtages, and for this purpoſe to appoint a committee to acquaint the proprietors of the different ſtages, that it is the earneſt wiſh of the inhabitants of this city, that their carriages and boats do not paſs while the infection prevails in Philadelphia; to direct all ferry boats to land their paſſengers at the proper wharves only, and to have a prudent perſon at each to examine the paſſengers.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts after the 20th day of September next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 21, 1793.

⁂ This publication commences the eighth year ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—The Printer returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the public for the ſupport he has received, and ſolicits a continuance of their patronage—The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his buſineſs, being very conſiderable, he flatters himſelf he will be excuſed in *AGAIN* calling on thoſe who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requeſts he will receive wheat, rye, or whiſkey, if delivered bv the firſt of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartier; creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek, and flour or whiſkey, if delivered to John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom; Capt. John Connell, Month of Buffaloe; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outſtanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 17, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

THE *partnerſhip of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having diſſolved the 22d inſtant, all perſons who have claims againſt them, are hereby deſired to reuder the ſame to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittſburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, and*

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Craig, Bayard *&* Co. Iſaac Craig *&* Co. Daniel Britt *&* Co. *or* Turnbull *&* Marmie, *are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to ſettle and receive payments.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's plantation in September laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE COLT, two years old laſt ſpring; ſhe is ſhort and well made, has a large breaſt, ſmall head, with a full main and tail, the main parts between the head and ſhoulders, one half lying on each ſide of her neck, ſhe trots, and is neither docked nor branded. Whoever will give information reſpecting ſaid ſtray, by letter or otherwiſe to the ſubſeriber, ſo that he can get her again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonſable charges if brought home.

ALEX. WELLS.

CROSS CREEK MILLS,)
Aug. 13, 1793.)

Stray Sheep.

ABOUT the beginning of laſt June, ſeven head of SHEEP came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Bruſh creek, about 3 miles above Cavet's mill, in Weſtmoreland county. Five of them are old ſheep, chiefly ewes, and the other two are lambs; and all marked with two ſmall notches, or bits cut out of the left ear. He has repeatedly diſtributed written advertiſements through the bounds of the neighbourhood, but as no owner yet appears, he concludes they muſt have ſtrayed ſome diſtance, which has induced him to adopt this more extenſive mode of publication. As the ſettlement is much infeſted with wolves, he is under continual apprehenſions of danger, and earneſtly requeſts that the owner will take ſpeedy and lawful ſteps for removing them, and pay the reaſonable charges which have accrued.

JAMES M'CORMICK.

Bruſh Creek, Sept. 2, 1793.

WHEREAS *we purchaſed at public ſale by the Sheriff, tracts of land ſold under a judgment againſt the eſtate o George Croghan, and known by the name 1ſt. Hunt's Hill, 2d. Valentine's place, and 3d, Croghan's old place. This is to forwarn all perſons not to take and carry off any timber, grain, or other things from the ſaid lands, or purchaſe from them that do, under peril of a proſecution that ſhall enſue thereon.*

BARNABAS HILANDS,
CONRAD WINBIDDLE,
CHRISTOPHER WALTOUR.

Auguſt 20, 1793.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to TURPIN FAILS, dec. trader of the river Ohio, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to WILLIAM CHAMBERS of Maſon county, and ſtate of Kentucky, adminiſtrator, or to PAUL FEARING, Eſq. at Marietta—and all perſons that may have demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to exhibit their claims within ſix months from this date, or otherwiſe they will not be allowed their claims after.

Auguſt 2, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny river, ſome time in June laſt, a white MARE, about 13 hands high, 13 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder Z. C. a ſmall piece out of the under ſide of the near ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges,

DAVID BRADFORD.

Fayette county, Aug. 19, 1793.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted, for the laſt time, to make payment by the 1ſt of October next; no further indulgence will be given after that date to any out-ſtanding debts.

WM. IRWIN.

N. B. Alſo the partnerſhip accounts of JOHN & WM. IRWIN if not punctually diſcharged at the above date, will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

September 5, 1793.

A liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, Aug. 1ſt, 1793.

A

SAMUEL AGNEW, care of Col. Canon; Robert Armſtrong, care of James Edgar, eſq. Waſhington; Reverend Biſhop Aſbury, care of Mr. Charles Conaway.

B

Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Brady, Dr. Samuel Baker, near Wheelen on the Ohio; Mons. Bolon, Scioto.

C

James Coleville, town of Columbia, mouth of Little Miami; Mons. Charpentier, Scioto; James Campbell, Cincinnati, near Fort Waſhington; Mons. Coupin, Galliopolis; James Campbell, care of Mr. Geo: Glenn, Weſtmoreland county; Dr. Thomas B. Craighead, Canonſburg; Robert Campbell, Pittſburgh.

D

Mons. Duhant, Pittſburgh.

E

George Eberly, Fort Pitt; James Engliſh, care of Mathew M'Cown, Pittſburgh.

F

Charles Fardon, Peters creek; John Frederick, waggoner, care of John M'Maſters, inn keeper.

G

James Goſs, on the Ohio, near Weſt Liberty; Abraham Glaſſmoyer, Captain Campbell's troop of horſe; Thomas Gray, Ohio county.

H

Robt. Hamilton, living on M'Bride's run, Kentucky; John Hollingſworth, Pittſburgh; Daniel or John Huſton, Waſhington county; James Hanna, Chartiers, Waſhington county; Aaron Hoiſington, Capt. Eaton's company.

J.

Levin Jenkins, private in Captain Price's company.

K

John Kelly, Waſhington county, care of Col. David Williamſon; John Kennedy, ſaw-mill run; Donald Kennedy, falls of Ohio, care of William Gill, Fort Pitt; Valentine Kintzer, Pittſburgh; Michael Kauffelt, ſoldier in Capt. Butler's company.

L

Lieut. Robert Lee, rifle corps; John Lowry, Waſhington county, care of Col. James Marſhall; John Luſk, care of Joſeph Scott, eſq. Montour's run; Miles Lewis, ſerjeant of the horſe; Capt. W. A. Lee, in the United States army.

M

John M'Keen, care of Sam. Black, Waſhington; William M'Intoſh, Pittſburgh; John Moore, Chartiers, Waſhington county; James Morrow, head armourer, Fort Waſhington; Dr. Henry Moore, Waſhington; George Morton, Mifflin townſhip, care of William Amberſon, Pittſburgh; Philip Maguire, turner, Waſhington county; Monſieur Mentelle, Galliopolis; Hon. Samnel M'Dowell, Kentucky; Madame Michault, Galliopolis; Aneas M'Bride, care of David Watſon, on Jacob's creek; Alexander M'Gregor, care of Wm. Amberſon, Kentucky; William Megarach, croſs creek, Waſhington county; David M'Creary, Samuel M'Kinney, care of Alexander Cunningham, Waſhington county; David M'Cracken, Waſhington county.

N

John Nevings, Waſhington county; Richard Newſam, Waſhington county; John Nelſon, ſerjeant in the army.

O

Samuel Oaks, gun-ſmith, Fort Waſhington.

P

Mons. Phibcevert, Galliopolis; Simon Porter, Waſhington county; Anthony Palmer, ſoldier, Fort Franklin.

R

John Roſs, ſerjeant in Capt. Campbell's horſe; John Roſs, care of John Morrow, Pittſburgh; Thomas Ryerſon, Waſhington county; James Rodgers, near Devore's ferry; James and Sarah Robinſon, care of James Edgar, eſq. Croſs creek, Waſhington county; William Ramage, care of the Rev. John M'Millan, Chartiers, Waſhington county; Dr. James Robinſon at or near Fort Pitt; Margaret [illegible], care of the Rev. John Clark, Allegheny county.

S

William Shaw, Henry Reed, to the care of Mr. Wilkey, Fort Pitt; Mr. Sallandre, Richard Stevenſon, Allegheny county; Jeremiah Stillwell, ſerjeant in the 1ſt United States regiment; J. T. Slater, Lexington, Kentucky; James Stockdale, care of Niel Gilleſpie, Ten Mile; Samuel Thompſon, care of the Rev. James Smith, Croſs creek, Waſhington county; William Sherard, carpenter, Waſhington; William Shields, Allegheny county.

T

Citizen Pierce Thomas, Scioto; Job Trobridge, Morris-Town, Waſhington county; William Tharp, Charleſtown, Ohio county.

W

Abraham Weſtall, Poſt Vincennes, weſtern territory; John Wareſield, Capt. Carberry's company; George Wallace, at or near Waſhington; Robert Woods, Ohio county, Virginia; Joſeph Waugh, jun. near Fort Pitt, on the Monongahela; Mathew Willey, Waſhington county; John Watkins, eſq. Woodford county, Kentucky; Samuel Witherſpoon, care of the Reverend Mr. Henderſon, Chartiers, Waſhington county.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS
& Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of *Henry Begley*, late of Marietta, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, at Marietta, for adjuſtment, within ſix months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Adminiſtrator.

Auguſt 9, 1793.

IN a few days the ſubſcriber will leave his BOOKS in the hands of ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Eſq. with poſitive orders to proceed againſt thoſe indebted to him as the law directs, by the firſt day of October next, and no longer indulgence is to be expected.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 29, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street, *where Subſcriptions, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received*—and Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*